om the Urbana Citnen, July 7.]
saves under the Liquor law, and some
asses under the Liquor law, and some
sedings on the subject. Chief Justice
he Supreme Court, being in town on
two persons confined in our jail for
contrary to law, were brought before
a habeas corpus, and discharged from
the decision of the Chief Justice, on this
sprobably one of the most remarkable
thary ever delivered by any Judge,
in this or any other country. In giving
he lost sight of the dignity of his staended to the low and vulgar gasconade
politician.

tended to the low and vulgar gasconade is politician.

In the standance at this interesting session present court, but all we have heard gree in the opinion that the conduct of as anything but manly or dignified, and shily must have been a good deal "how." A gentleman who was present and of the sayings and doings of His Honor, and us with the following statement, ily corroborated by others, and may be as being substantially correct:—

Law hearing a case brought before him of habeas corpus, I entered the Court behold there was his honor in the judities face shone with unusual brilliancy, as the setting sun when the western sky is lowering. He evinced a great deal of so, while the younger Mr. Corwin was arcase for the State, interrupting him frond serving the defendants sometimes in the vor witness, and at other times in the

should withheld the right of Ascessis was the bulwark of our liberty, ser be denied to a suffering party; er resd the law, and that he never He despised the law, and he deswho had passed it; that they never should be a law; that at the seat of it he large cities no attention was it was only in small piaces, where d, who could not bear to see their themselves, and who would get up not questions, which should be put rould be unworthy of his place if and decide the case. I that the Legislature had authority prevent the evile ar sing from the ng drinks; that the law in question law. It was not a prohibitory law, een passed in accordance with the constitution, it should be enforced, een passed according to those protherefore no law. He would there expressed scording to those protherefore no law. He would there be process; who had been improunder it.

o do Judge Corwin injustics, we benefit of a statement of the case, personal friend of his, and which notice that all the offensive lance Judge, given in the first state in this. We suppose, upon according to the case, in this. We suppose, upon according the case.

ige, given in the first st

urged here, in favor of sustaining the consideration, that Judge Warden, of d caused to be published an elaborate sustaining the constitutionality of that this apinion is fully concurred in an and John W. Andrews, Esq., of Cossificient to say of this argument, alternen received a haudsone fee for of that opinion, and have been known for violations of the law under that

of em."

it is evident that the constitution of Dhio sanctions the traffic in "intoxication at the same time the General Astroported to provide against the evils rethe sale of intoxicating liquors. With r, stopping to consider whether this is r law, or a law merely to provide against be discovered that the pretended law was not d in accordance with the requirements of the stien. It was read but once in the Senate. It was read but once in the Senate. It constitution contained no provision against remedies which were designed to be corrected new constitution. This law, then, not having assed in accordance with the requirements constitution, is not law. If either the execute legislative departments of the government e, diaregard or refuse to observe the required timent to enforce their observance, and propy proper process, every citizen for their vio. The relators must therefore be discharged.—Rankin of the Probate Court of Franklin by proper process, every citizen for their vioThe relators must therefore be discharged.

ge Rankin, of the Probate Court of Franklin
y, bas sustained the following points, raised
e coursel for defendant in a liquor case:—
rection eight of said act no person can be
used for a violation of the provisions of either
three first sections; the information must
e, the State must prove a joint violation of
revisions of the first, second, and third secThe phrascology of section fourth, and of
artel section eighth, which refers to violations
e fourth section, is so vague, dark, and ambin, as to make a conviction under its provisions
aible. Section fourth refers back to the three
ections; no person can be convicted under its
at me sales he be guity of and charged with
riolati nof the provisions of the three first
se. The information was therefore quashed,
the other cases the provecuing attorney had
ter a noile prosequi.—Cleveland Plaindcaler
7.

Rev. Mr. Reod, from the Committee on Ad-reported the following, which was unani-y adopted:— ow Gitizeus:—The temperance convention met at Harrisburg on the 7th ult., was call-ether under the following resolution, adopted State Temperance Convention, on the 27th uary last, to wit:—

ary last, to wit;—

i the present Legislature refuse to pass a pro-liquer law, with, or without referring its repea of of the people, or should they pass any bit rould, be unconsentable to "he friends of prohibi-tion it shall be the duty of the State Central Comof the peace, or should key pain any out-ild he unacceptable for he friends of prohibi-it shall be the duty of the State Omital Com-cal a blate Compention, to meet in Harrisburg, during the smeath of June, to consist of deal-the overnigensaurial and Representative dis-

he if shall be the duty of the mate Contrat conto call a bate Conversation, to meet in Harrisburg,
time during the meants of June, to consist of delicrem the several femalatical and Representative disin proportion to their representatives in the Lere, and the State Contral Committee, who shall
use the propriety and expediency of nominating a
lichet, to be supported by the friends of prohibicisely this contingency occurred: The "Legisrefused to puse any bill acceptable "to the
refused to puse any bill acceptable "to the
s of prohibition," All that they attempted
modification of the license law, a measure no
ral utility of which is to the tested, but the inacy of which to resoure the giant evil of the
affic, is not a matter of conjecture or doubt,
ore than one hundred and affic years, the exmat has been tried in every form which legiswisdom could device to remore the hoome sysfe, to make it a source of revenue, and yet
against the bilghting, desolating evils which
in its train. How impotent and abortive
efforts have proved the history of the past
and conclusively shows. It would seem that
egis ators and state and might easily have
the light of the past the impractication was
g forth pois-mous streams, they would ret as an insult to their intelligence if len should be asked by which the rill- and
unlets should be divested of their huntful,
power. If the Bohon Ups, tree were sendth its nozone exhalations, producing disease

hare and death there, they would regard it as worse than triffing to lop off its outer branches and high in the bud its peisences flower, while its roots were permitted to remain firm and flourishing. We are not forgetful of the apocatile injunction, "not to speak evil of dignities," but there is no divine precept forbidding us to pray that our rulers may be endowed with more wiedom than they have sometimes evinced. With the hiesaing of Heaven, and the combined efforts of the friends of prohibition, we mean that men shall be elected to the next Legislature who will put forth earnest and resolute efforts to purify the fountain—men who will entirpate the Behou Uper, not and branch, and cast it into the fire. The legalized truffic in andeus spirits, with the ten thousand appalling facts proving its cruel devastation, is an insult to the intelligence of the penple, and a flagrant wrong upon their sacred. Insulenable rights. It is time to say, with an indexible determination, "if men will engage in this destructive triffic, if they will stoop to degrade their reason and reap the wages of injurity, they shall no longer have the law book as their pillow, nor quiet their consciences by the opiate of a court license." It is readily conceded, in regard to most impeniing social evils, that society has the right of self-protection. It is the right to protect henself against tanied meat, spoiled provisions, unwholesome door, short weights and measures, and the storage of guppowder. Now, if the promiscous sale of intoxicating drinks is infinitely more fatal to its peace and heppiness than all these combined, can there be adoubt that it is constitutionally right and just to restrain and suppress such a traffic? The Supreme Court of the United States has settled this question definitely and forever. Chief Jastice Taney says.—"I see nothing in the constitution of the United States to prevent any State from regulating and restraining the liquor traffic, or from prohibitory law is unconstitutional.

The necessity of such a law ma

Is has been estimated that by a thorough application of the law to the single city of Portland—its honored birth place—it will save to its inhabitants annually three hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars. This large sum, worse than wasted, would furnish house rent, at \$100 each, for 1,000 families; give to each of these families five cords of wood, five barrels of flour, and \$80 worth of clothing, and then have a surphus sufficient to build fiffy dwelling houses at \$400 each, five meeting houses at \$2,000 each, twenty rehood houses at \$400 each, and appropriate \$12,000 for instruction in these temples of religion and science. The Rev. Mr. Hadly, of Portland, says: "One hundred dollars will accomplish more for the moral improvement of the poor than a thousand could during the reign of alcohol." It has been said that more liquor is now used in Maine than before the law was enacted. Boston liquor dealers make a very different representation. One of this class, in reply as to their trade in liquor in Maine, said: "We used to have three hundred customers from Maine, who each traded with us from five hundred to three thousand dollurs per year, but now," said he, "all Maine is not worth having."

In Massachusetts and Vermont the same general effects have resulted from the suppression of the prohibitory law. Hon, Amssac Walker states that "crime has been leasened three-fourths, and pauperism in a corresponding ratio," in those places where the law has been fally executed. In Vermont two common jails have been tenantiess under the benign influence of the prohibitory law, and have been advertised to rent."

Now, it is for the people in our great and abble common wealth to decide whether we shall be participants in like blessings, or remain under the dynasty and curse of rum—whether our youth shall be protected, or fall victims to the fell destroyer—whether our poor tax shall become more bardensome or be reduced one-half to two thirds—whether our poor tax shall become more bardensome or be reduced one-half to two thir

whether parents shall see their fond hopes hissted or realized—whether poverty or pleaty, demestic broils or contented quiet, facroe passions or genial tempers, curring or blessing, sorrow or joy, west or woe, shall be in the sacendant. It is, we say, for the people, in their majesty and might, to decide these momentous issues. If they say that "rum and ruin" shall be perpetuated, so it will be. But will they thus say? Ten thousand volces from hill and date, from cities and towns, from the valleys and the mountain tops, give an emphatic response, no! no!

How, then, shall the needful reform be obtained? This question is of vast and vital importance. The answer, however, is brief and conclusive. We must cast away our party ties and predilections, so far as they interfere with a combined and vigorous effort to elect men to the Legislature who are pledged to give their influence and until right and vigorous effort to elect men to the Legislature who are pledged to give their influence and until right and cannot be charged with precipitating tois subject into politics. They have anxiously and earnessly endeavored to avoid this issue. But the course persisted in by the last Legislature, in spite of entreaty has respectful remonstrance, has left them no other alternative. It was a small favor, assuredly, that we assist, that a moderate, judicious prohibitory law shoul? be passed, and the great question of its repeal abould be submitted to appopular vote. If this most remonstrance here to disregard the known wishes of their constituents, and perpetuate the liquor traffic. They have been taken to select a temperance steket. But the might perform to disregard the known wishes of their constituents, and perpetuate the liquor traffic. They have accomplished the party—more for the period of their considered the principles of temperance is most likely the success, to give him their united and vicorous support. See in regard to whips, or members of the American party. We are satisfical party they may beliep. We counsel our f

endeavors; if by any means our opponents should have a majority of votes, it would be proclaimed and received as a popular verdict against our cause, and no explanation or protest we could make would remove the impression from the public mind. We must vote, then, or endanger and seriou-ly injure the important interests with which we are entrusted. With a vote, such as we are able to cast, a prohibitory law will not long be delayed. We carnestly appeal to men of all classes, conditions and creeds, to lend us a helping hand. The enemy whom we assall is alike the course of all. He mocks at widows' sighs and orphans' tears, robs the poor, tramples upon the week, and alays his infatuated victims on every side. Whe ever he goes, devastation and ruin mark his path. He is arrayed against God and goodness, and no efforts should be spared to drive him from the habitations and walks of men. Then a song of jubilee shall go up, and proclamation shall be made that truth and righteousness and reace have triumphed over error, wrong and strife.

SAMUEL LIGHTNER, Secretaries.

J. M. W. GEIST, Harrisburg, June 7, 1854.

Collisions at Sea.

No. 184 CHERRY STREET, NEW YORK, J.
JULY SCH, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Sile—Noticing in your paper this morning an account of the dreadful collision which took place between the ships Trade Wind and Olympus, I hope you will excuse the liberty I am taking of offering a few remarks on the prevention of such accidents, derived from an experience of more than twenty five years practice, but without offering any comment on the particular came which has just occurred.

The following rules are extracted from the manuscript of a New Treathe on the practice of Navigation at Sea; but as some time may elapse before my sork is published, I would take this opportunity, through your kindness, to make them known to my brother seamen.

Your respectively.

The old procedure of the old of the control of the con

the other by a broad sheer in the direction in which she means to pass. This will save a great deal of anxiety of mind on the subject when the vessels are approaching each other.

The Wheeling Bridge.

[From the Wheeling Intelligencer, July 4.]

An injunction, issued by Judge Grier, of Pittaburg, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, has just been served on me as an officer of the Wheeling Bridge Company, commanding me to abstain from placing any wire, timber, bridge or thing whatever across the Ohio river at a less elevation than is provided for in the decree of the Supreme Court, entered in May, 1852.

The Wheeling Bridge was constructed under a charter granted by the State of Virginia, and endorred by the State of Ohio; and, subsequently to its erection, the company were authorized to maintain their work by an act of Congress, making it a post route," and "the power to regulate commerce among the several States," really reside in Congress, and may be constitutionally exercised by Congress, alone; or, whether the Congress holds these powers, as is maintained by Judge Grier, subject, in their exercise, to the consent and approbation of the Supreme Court, so one which, I imagine, will demand and receive the consideration of Congress and the public. I need not discuss it now; but I take this occasion to say, for the information of those whose duty it may yet become to deal with this issue, that if I am not obstructed by the Court, the repairs of the Wheeling bridge will be so far advanced that the structure may be again opened to general travel, and the transit of the United States mails, in two weeks from this date.

Carallas Eller, Jr., Civil Engineer.

Wheeling, Vs., July 4, 1854.

The following is the act of Congress upon which the company rely for authority to repair and maintain their bridge:

AN ACT OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

APPROVAD AUGUST SILT, It., Civil Engineer.

Wheeling, vs., July 4, 1854.

The following is the set of Congress upon which their said versels and cross of all

INVALID PENSIONERS IN THE PUBLIC SERVICE.—
The proviso to the act of Aprif 30, 1844, chapter 16, declars a "that no person in the army, navy, or marine corps, shall be allowed to draw both a pension as an invalid and the pay of his rank or station in the service," A. Yet, in the retilement of an account recently type officer of the Treasury, it was held that the production of this haw was not applicable to the case d an invalid pensioner who was employed on hire at an arsenal, and that the invalid was legally entitled to his pension.— Washington Star, Jung 16.

ALBANY, July 10, 1854. Effect of Schuyler's Failure upon the Susquehanna Railroad—Three Hundred Thousand Given to Creditors of our Northern Road—Conduct of the

Canal Board, &c., etc.

The high handed swinding of the now notorious Schuyler, and the effect produced by his wholesale reckiess plunder, is by no means confined to the locaity of the New Haven Balroad. The Stanque hanna, leading from Binghamton on the Erie, to Alhany, the capital of this State, receives a very severe shock, if not a supension in its construction, in convequence of the Schuyler failure and the suspension of Gov. Morris, who were under obligations for the construction, completion and equipment of this road. The sub-contracts one, Mearus Stranahan & Co., are practical railroad builders, and would push the contract through if they were furnished with cash at the end of every month to pay their men; but the company contracted with Schuyler and Morris to furnish funds only to a certain extent, and after that certain amounts of sorip at regular intervals after a portion of the road—say some forty or fifty miles—should be in an available condition for the accommodation of freight and passengers. The directors, thus far, have farmished the funds regularly, monthly, in accordance with their agreement, and probably would have continued so to do until the period arrived for throwing the stock into the market, as anticipated; but now the stock into the market, as anticipated; but now the stoppage of both Schuyler and Morris places quite a different aspect upon the affairs of the road. It is much to be repretted, and, as matters now stand, it is entil to the contractors on one side, and the strong and inferential opposition of the Central road on the other million, for the benefit of the road, the moment the directors are able to conform to the requirements of the contractors on one side, and the strong and inferential opposition of the Central road on the other million, for the benefit of the road, the moment the directors are able to conform to the requirements of the contractors of the strong and the strong and inference on the strong and the s

was necessary to be drawn from Lake Erie. It acknowledged that a much less quantity will answer all the "purposes of navigation." For what other purpose, then, does the Canal Board expend the money of the people? If a certain capacity of canal is sufficient for transportation of produce, merchandise, &c., what authority does that body possess to construct the canal of any larger dimensions? None whatever. But they declare that 'to ther considerations' Induce them to introduce a much larger quantity of water than is required for the purpose of navigation. Now, it is perfectly evident that those "other considerations" see lenefits to the Rochester millers. It is for bringing a volume of water from Lake Erie, a distance of acme hundred and flifty miles, for the sole purpose of running out through waste wiers at Rochester. The canal is to be made a couple of feet deeper, and four or five feet wider, between Lockport and Rochester, than ever can be required for assignation purposes. It is only to bring large surplus waters to Rochester, which are to be used by the same clique who are importanting the Legislature for hundreds of thousands of dollars on account of losses which those unfortunate individuals allege they have sustained in consequence of low water in the Genence, during the droughts of July and August, for the last quarter of a century. Now, all this is done spains the opinion and protest of the State Engineer, the only person in the Board competentito judge of the matter. But he is overruled by the infuence knought to bear upon the Board by outside pressure and interested persons. The only member of the Canal Board residing off the line of the canal is Mr. Hoffman, the Attorney-deneral; and it appears that he went to the fullest extent with others in furnishing water for the Rochester millers, at a very enormous expense to the State.

These modest men demand a million from the State on account of damages, and now they have induced the Canal Board to spend another million.

These modest men demand a million from the State on account of damages, ard now they have induced the (anal Board to spend another million.

A Peraper's Gelevances in New York.

70 THE ELITOR OF THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Si-No one is more thankful than I am for information of any kind, conveyed to me in any form, and therefore, when I traverse the streets of New York, and on large sign boards one informs m that at such an establishment I can purchase a sul of clothers for twenty-five dollars, equal in style and supprier in quality to what the Stuitz of London would charge seventy-five dollars for; another, that last enthing at twenty-five cents is far surpassed by letter Wilkins, whose charge in only six and a half cetts; a third, that if I want a daguerrotype like is so if myself taken, let me not go to Roots, for Jeremish Gammon will give a better one at one half the cost; that if kid gloves of a superior fit are wented, you must go to No. 19; he who would have his Lativity cast must apply only to—ishould you be troubled with corns, the celebrated II:— at the only man who can effectually eradicate them; has thy teamy faded? (rather a leading question by the way), call st—; if "as Punch had it," you want your touch of delicacy restored, and the frame of legance impressed upon your bunch of five, go to Mr.—; I am, as I said at the commercement, that kful er all such information, the new cycle streets. Go in what direction you will in this vast city, and you will hardly find the times of your marks. This evil may be immuterial to native born citizens; but to a foreigner, the name of which is not evered by remete day's burge signboard. Let anyone walk its m I emenion's to Barnum's, and they will fit dile truth of my remarks. This evil may be immuterial to native born citizens; but to a foreigner, the nayer, is a sone givenner and a great loss of one. Certaet you, through your powerful journal, cell the aftertion of your city fathers to this crying nubspace? I he melanchely Jacques is said to have fored "one at the co

Mishael Jennings, the marchers of Mrs. invalley, at Karth Haven, will be executed to morrow. (Tuesday, July 1), between the boars of ten and eleven o'clark in the forencon. His scaffold in the fell yard is all completed. It is the one used for McCaffrey, Foots and others. He was aware, on Saturday, that it was in process of arection for him. This forencon he appeared rather more thoughtful than neual. He was peruguing a Roman Cathole prayer book, with netre. He has made no confession, and probably will not, unless to his priest. An Iriah giri, in conversation with him this morning, said she hoped he was corry for what he had done, and he said he was. The same remark was several times addressed to him, and he made the same answer.

But there is nothing very definite in such an admission. The knife be used upon Mrs. Bradley was isately shown to him, as also the piece broken from the point. He said the piece must have come from the blade; but some one must have broken it after it was taken from him. So he hugs the it of the last unless his conversation with he Irish girl this morning is to be regarded as a partial confession of his guilt. We do not believe he will distinctly admit the heurid crime of which he has been convicted. There is no room for the elightest possible doubt that he is the muricer, and probably the would confess the whole truth if, through his ignorance, he did not suppose that somehow he might, by his denial, cause the intervention of some power, he knows not exactly what, that would save him, or change his punishment. The Grays and Blues will perform guard daty near the gall to-morrow atternoon.

[From the New Haven Courier, July 11.]

Between hen and eleven o'clock this forencon, Mr. cheel John Jennings will suffer he fall penalty of the fall penalty of the process of the manual performs guard daty near the mining will suffer he had been controlled to the couples cell No. 15, and appears most of his time in reading his believe to the fall penalty of the fall penalty of the penalty of the pen

companion, and through him we shall be able to give some account of the prisoner's last hours.

TELEGRAPHIC.

FIRECTION OF THE CULPRIF.

NEW HAVEN, July 11, 1854.

Michael Jennings was executed at a quarter past ten o'cleek this moraing, for the murder of Mrs. Bradley, o North Haven. Two companies of military kept guardar around the jail. There was a large crowd, but they be haved very orderly. Jennings spent the early part out the sight at his devotions, and, after sleeping from twill haif past four o'cleek, he again engaged in devotional exercises. He appeared serious, and looked carnerily on the cruciffx in his hand. At ten minutes after ten o'cloc he ascended the scatiodi, and engaged in prayer with the priest. This over, the priest bade him good-bye when he scheed out—'dioo' bye—Out lear Lord Je—'', the orey fell before he had finished the sentence, and he was awinging by the neek. The usual white cap severed his face, and was sprinkled with testr. Thus died a mounter in guilt, though but eighteen years of ege. He did not struggle hard, though he lingered long. He made no confession, nor did he assert his hnocences.

The execution excited much interest here, though but little sympathy, as he refused to make any confession, and showed no contrition. He sobbed on the gallows quite sucibly. His neck was not broken, and he died by strangulation.

In seven minutes and a half after the drop fell, his pube best 47 per minute; in thirteen minutes his pube cased, and in twenty-four minutes he was cut down, and bursed in the Catholic cemetery. His countenance

The Voyage of the Golden Age.

STEAM ENTERPRIES OF AMERICA AND INSCLAND.

[1] From the Mobourne Argus, May 5.]

This afternoon the Golden Age starts for Panama to open a new line of communication between Anstralis and England. This is an event not only of great Importance to this colony, but of no small historical interest, as the first attempt to span the Paramatorical interest, as the first attempt to span the Paramatorical interest, as the first attempt to span the Paramatorical interest, as the first attempt to span the Paramatorical interest, as the first attempt to span the Paramatorical communication which has been cherished for the last three hundred years. Ever since Columbus see out across the Atlantic in search of India, it has been the dream of commerce to reach the East by the West; and from the time that Balboa caught a glimpse of the great trans-American occan from the heights of the two occams at one point or another, as the commerce.

But, though the object has never been lost sight of firm that day to this, we are enly now witness. Ing the first practical steps taken towards its successful achievement. It has been reserved for our own age to reap both the honor and the reward of this mighty enterplies. The persevering enthalisms and berole courage which have been displayed in searching for a passage by the northwest deserves to be celebrated in a Virgilian or Milkonian et al. It is singular, indeed, that such a work should have been to long delayed. At the close of the sevential the continents.

It is singular, indeed, that such a work should have been no long delayed. At the close of the seventher canny, the sagadous William Paterson planted a Scottin onlone of the Patella railroad has been introduced into the region of reality, under suspices to the construction of the Patella railroad has been introduced into the region of reality, under suspices that the construction of the Patella railroad has been introduced into the region of reality, under suspices that a construction of the patents of

melevioped resourced of rolyments and the Indial Archipologe. The Sudderick falls and already flood and the processity received rout the processity of the processity received rout the processity received routers are processed and the received routers and route

longer.

All the pieces on this battery are mounted on wooden, itl-shared and ill-proportioned carriages. All the cariages are weather worn and almost entirely rotten.

There is no powder nor shot in the battery.

Per contra, it appears by the following, that under an order of the Secretary of War and of the Naws enter of the old guar have been discounted.

955 98

NOTE.—The remainder of the old iron guns, after being advertised, were sold to Mr. Weston, but he has not yet taken delivery.

Probably Mr. Weston, on second thought, came to the conclusion that he had made a had bargain, from which he prudently backed out.

The expenses accruing on the old guns, which were sold for \$55.98, amounted to considerable, there being among them one item or fifty cents for advertising. At any rate, there remained after the sale a balance of only \$34.48.

On the whole, we should in ge from the tenor of the report, that the \$50,000 recommended as an appropriation could be very profitably expended. We are also more than ever firmly convinced by it that King Kamehameha has acted wisely in dactaring his intent in to take no part in the struggle between the nations of Europe.

SUICIDE OF A CALIFORNIAN.—A formight agoSaturday morning, a man giving his name as Wm.
S. Architald, aged about thirty years, of fine, inteligent appearance, put up at the Phoenix Hotel,
Broadway. He stated that he was from California,
his family redding to Boston, and expressed his inention of ismaining here a month. His condood,
during his stay was in every respect rational and
the rind, and no everyleton of snything wrong with
him was criticaled. The last seen of him was on
Friday evening; and during Saturday, his absence
exciting frightly among the boarders of the hotel,
Mr. Cowell, the propositor, went up to his room,
ound the door locken, and, on looking through the
key-hole saw Architald, as he thought, askeep.
He broke open the door and found him dead, having hung himself from the top of the bedstead post,
by means of his neck handkerchief. The unfortunate man must have made a most desperate effort
to destroy life, as there was not space for him to
swing h meelf from the cost, and he lay upon the
bod, his neck in the noone, and apparently stranged by peneveringly bearing his neck and weight
upon the lovie. Near him was found an open razor. His face last turned completely black, and he
presented an awful appearance. No reason is assigned. A morn plas the tax were \$5,028 in cash, and
a note of \$500. Coroner Born held the inquest, and
a verdict was reneared in accordance with the
above fast. The lady was buried yesterday,—Allary Express, July 10

FAD ACCIDENT.—A sad accident occurred in New Haven, Saou day afternoon. The scaffold in the tower of St. Thomas Church gave way, precipitating six min filteen feet below, among a lot of large stones, or me wher barrows and stones also falling upon them. Patrick Mack had his thigh crashed, at dhead ect open, and was carried off insensible; his receivery is doubtful. John Lyons and the four others were also hadly hupt. Most, or all of them, are Irisi men.

ANOTHER PATRIOT GONE, Mr. Samuel Smith, of Mi dle tereigh, a patriot of the Revolution, who has visited our city and participated in our municipal celetraters on the Fourth, for several years and the intervence of Friday last. We saw him here, hast year when he was in the full enjoyment of his physical and mental health. This year his customary place was vacant, and the intelligence of his death accepts for his absence. He published, one years upo, a marative of his life, which was very generally purchased by his friends. His arg was 26 years. New Bedford Standard, July 14.